

Longleaze Primary School

Internet Safety Parent / Carer Information Meeting

23rd May 2017

Helping to keep your children safe online



Aims of the session

- Consider the potential risks of internet use for children.
- Discuss the importance of communication with children about the time they are spending online.
- Understand how to set up parental controls on home and mobile devices.
- Know what to do if your child encounters problems online.
- Q&A

Children Online

Potential Risks

- Cyber bullying
- Online Grooming – (including sexual exploitation or radicalization)
- Losing control over pictures and video / Giving out too much information online
- Gaming
- Inappropriate content
- Financial exploitation

Cyberbullying – Currently the biggest online risk to our children by far.

Why is Cyberbullying such a risk to our children? Watch the film about a fictional case of cyberbullying.

- It is very common - nearly 43% of kids have been bullied online. 1 in 4 has had it happen more than once. 70% of children report seeing frequent bullying online.

Why was Joe picked out for bullying in first place?

- Young people share information about themselves on the Internet all of the time. How much of this can be used by bullies?

How many ways of cyberbullying did you spot?

- Because there are so many forms of cyberbullying, victims do not tend to get a break It can be relentless and can affect every part of their life.

How did the problem escalate so quickly?

- Bullies are able to recruit a large number of supporters quickly and easily. It is easy to click on “like”. Innocent bystanders are more likely to become complicit.

How was the problem solved in the end?

- Victims find it harder to talk about it because of the fear of further bullying.

How could the problem have been solved earlier?

- Unlike other risks, we can not protect our children by teaching them a set of simple rules or with a set of broadband filters.

Types of Cyberbullying

- Cyberbullying includes:
 - sending threatening or abusive text messages;
 - creating and sharing embarrassing images or videos;
 - 'trolling' - the sending of menacing or upsetting messages on social networks, chat rooms or online games;
 - excluding children from online games, activities or friendship groups;
 - setting up hate sites or groups about a particular child;
 - encouraging young people to self-harm;
 - voting for or against someone in an abusive poll;
 - creating fake accounts, hijacking or stealing online identities to embarrass a young person or cause trouble using their name;
 - sending explicit messages, also known as sexting;
 - pressuring children into sending sexual images or engaging in sexual conversations.

Today we're here to talk about Patty?

Grooming

Groomers can spend time learning about a young person's interests from their online profiles and then use this knowledge to help them build up a relationship.

It's easy for groomers to hide their identity online - they may pretend to be a child and then chat and become 'friends' with children they are targeting.

Groomers may look for:

- usernames or comments that are flirtatious or have a sexual meaning;
- public comments that suggest a child has low self-esteem or is vulnerable.

Groomers don't always target a particular child. Sometimes they will send messages to hundreds of young people and wait to see who responds.

Groomers no longer need to meet children in real life to abuse them. Increasingly, groomers are sexually exploiting their victims by persuading them to take part in online sexual activity

Online Grooming

Losing Control Over Photos or Images

What do I look like?

If **you** didn't know you, what would think about this post?

What would you think about the person who posted it?

Is this ink permanent?

Think about how many people you are sharing with and whether they will take care of what you share.

Am I giving away too much?

The more you share, the more people can learn about you.

Could they use your posts to bully you?

Would I want this shared about me?

Could that jokey comment you posted hurt someone's feelings?

The Billboard Test.

Before you post something online, think: would you be happy to see it on a billboard where the rest of your school, your parents, your grandparents and neighbours could see it? If not, think twice about sharing online.

Think Before
You Post

Risks of Gaming

- Cyberbullies may harass fellow gamers (either people they know or online “friends”).
- Online gaming platforms could be used for grooming purposes – either for sexual exploitation or radicalization.
- Online scam artists may promise virtual goods in an effort to get credit card information e.g. World of Warcraft
- Some game consoles allow internet access as well, so it is important to be aware of their communication features.

Online
Safety:
Gaming

What is Inappropriate Content?

Pornography

Offensive language

Violence or
cruelty to
animals and
people

Extremism –
including sites which
incite racism and
terrorism.

Gambling Sites

Fake News

Boy, 11, racks up £6,000 online credit card games bill

4 April 2017 | Lancashire



Technology firm Apple have agreed to refund the family

An 11-year-old boy unwittingly spent almost £6,000 playing online games over two weekends after accessing the family's iTunes account.

Financial Exploitation

Roy Dobson, from Chorley in Lancashire, had linked the account to his credit card, and son Alfie was able to spend £99 on more than 50 in-app purchases.

He said he wants to warn other parents how easy it is to run up huge bills as the charges "racked up and racked up".

Technology giant Apple has agreed to refund the family.

Mr Dobson said: "The first time he spent £700 in less than five minutes, then £1,100 in half an hour and it just racked up and racked up, all on the same game."

His wife Jill said Alfie is only allowed to play on the iPad at weekends.

She added: "He's bought things in the past for 99p or £1.49, but he's always asked and then he saw this at £99 and was just curious as to what you would get for £99."



It's scary. He said the game was that good he couldn't stop...

Jill Dobson, Alfie's mum

Acronyms that young people use online

Youie:

A selfie of another person

Belfie:

A selfie of someone's behind

Welfie:

A workout selfie

Imirl:

Let's meet in real life

420:

marijuana

CU46:

See you soon for sex

4YEO:

For Your Eyes Only

F2F:

Face to Face

PRW:

Parents Are Watching

PIR:

Parents In Room

KOTL:

Kiss On The Lips

KOS:

Kill on sight

S&D:

Search and Destroy (also could be a threat)

CNBU:

Can Not Be Unseen

Gomer:

Geek, weirdo, nerd

ASLP:

Age, Sex, Location, Picture

POS:

Parents Over Shoulder

Sugarpic:

Suggestive or erotic photo

Tips

- Keep the computer in a high-traffic area of your home.
- Establish limits for which online sites children may visit and for how long.
- Remember that Internet technology can be mobile, so make sure to monitor mobile phones, gaming devices, and laptops.
- Surf the Internet with your children and let them show you what they like to do online.
- Know who is connecting with your children online and set rules for social networking, instant messaging, e-mailing, online gaming, and using webcams.
- Check the browser search history on a regular basis.

Communication

- Be a part of their online life; involve the whole family and show an interest. Find out what sites they visit and what they love about them.
- No filter or parental controls tool is 100% effective, and many of the risks that young people face online are because of their own and other's behaviour.
- Create a family agreement for internet use, such as on <http://www.childnet.com/resources/know-it-all-for-parents/kiafp-cd>

Creating a Family Agreement

Staying Safe Online:

1. I will ALWAYS tell a parent or another adult immediately, if something is confusing or seems scary or threatening.
2. I will NEVER give out my full name, real address, telephone number, school name or location, schedule, password, or other identifying information when I'm online. I will check with an adult for any exceptions.
3. I will NEVER have a face-to-face meeting with someone I've met online. In rare cases, my parents may decide it's OK, but if I do decide to meet a cyberpal, I will make sure we meet in a public place and that a parent or guardian is with me.
4. I will NEVER respond online to any messages that use bad words or words that are scary, threatening, or just feel weird. If I get that kind of message, I'll print it out and tell an adult immediately. The adult can then contact the online service or appropriate agency. If I'm uncomfortable in a live chat room, I will use the "ignore" button.
5. I will NEVER go into a new online area that is going to cost additional money without first asking permission from my parent or teacher.
6. I will NEVER send a picture over the Internet or via regular mail to anyone without my parent's permission.
7. I will NOT give out a credit card number online without a parent present.

Young Person _____ Date _____

Parent/Guardian _____ Date _____

Let's talk about the Internet: Conversation Starters – start these conversations while your children are still at Primary School.

- What are your favourite things to do online?
- What is personal information? Why should you keep it private?
- What could you do to be safer online?
- What would you do if anyone online asked to meet you face-to-face?
- Besides me, who do you feel that you can talk to if you are in a scary or uncomfortable situation?
- How many people do you have on your buddy/contact list(s) and who are they?
- Have you ever chatted with someone you did not know in real life? What kinds of things did you talk about?
- Do you know how to block others in chat rooms and IM? Can you show me how to do this?

Go to <http://www.netsmartz.org/InternetSafety> for further examples.

Parental Controls

Internet Providers

- The 5 big internet providers in the UK – **BT, Sky, TalkTalk, Plusnet** and **Virgin Media** - provide their customers with free parental controls.
- These providers offer filter levels e.g. BT provides 'light', 'moderate' or 'strict' filter levels.
- Parents can :
 - customise their parental controls.
 - allow and block specific sites.
 - set filter times.
 - set limits for time online.

BT Parental Controls

Parental Controls

Gaming Devices

- Parental controls can also be set up on games consoles, such as Playstation, Xbox and Nintendo Wii.
- Restrict games based on age rating.
- Restrict time spent e.g. On the Xbox 360 activate the “Family Timer” to limit the total amount.
- Control your child’s friend requests so you know who they’re playing with online.
- Restrict online user-to-user communication and the exchange of user-generated content.

Xbox Parental Control

Parental Controls

Iphones and Ipads

General Parental Controls

There are tools available which can use to prevent children accessing age-inappropriate apps, films, books, TV shows and websites.

Gaming Parental Controls

You can choose settings to prevent children accessing online multiplayer games and to stop them adding “friends”.

To do this, find the parental control settings and in the Game Centre section select ‘Off’ for ‘Multiplayer Games’ and ‘Adding Friends’.

[Setting up parental controls on an Ipod or an Iphone.](#)

What to do if your child sees inappropriate material online

- Don't overreact if your child tells you about something they have seen. You might feel shocked and angry but by dealing with it calmly your child will know they can turn to you again.
- Keep records of abusive messaging.
- Report abusive or inappropriate behaviour to the website and if serious, to the police.
- If you come across illegal content, such as images of child abuse, you can report this to the Internet Watch Foundation at www.iwf.org.uk.

Useful Websites

- www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-and-resources/a-parents-guide/internet-enabled-devices
- www.kidsmart.org.uk/beingsmart
- www.childnet.com/resources/parental-controls
- <https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents/Primary/>
- <http://www.netsmartz.org/Parents>

Any Questions?